

idential term—an economical adminis

FOR PRESIDENT. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. FOR TICE PRESIDENT.

that the cultivators of the soil are those who are least willing to part with their rights, and submit themselves to the will of a master. — Wat. H. Hanamon.

" The people of the United States May they ever remember, that, to preserve their liberties, they must do their own voting and their own fighting.—Hannisox.

"THE BLESSINGS OF THOUSANDS OF WOMEN AND and an unitary anny." - Simon Suyder's Moonge to the Pennsylvania Levislature December 10th, 1913.

Communication.

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To the Han, C. P. Vag Ness.

Six—In the Burlington Scatinel of the 29th ult. I find an address delivered by you on the 29th, before the convention at Woodstock, in which you endeavor to show that the party who support the present administration of the general government are the democratic party, and that irs opponents are the federal party and that its object its opponents are the federal party and that its object its opponents are the federal party and that federal federal federal federal federal federal f gress to keep within the limit ve recommendation? And is it lican for a President of the U. States

A service of the property of the measure of the increase of the property of the measure of the measure of the measure of the property of the measure of the measure of the property of the measure of the measure of the measure of the property of the measure of th

The inquiry is frequently addressed to us, both at home and from a distance, for our opinion in regard to the probable result of the issue about to be tried by the People of the United States between Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison, We beg leave to refer all such inquiries to the subjoined letter. It was written, not for the public eye, or for public effect, but in the incerity and freedom of private correspondence, and by a man whose extensive sources of information, and whose care in sifting and comparing facts and probabilities, combined with his clear judgment and known candor, impart to his opinions a value and weight superior to those of any other citizen within our knowledge. The justice of this tribute will be admitted by all who know the "In all ages and all countries, it has been observed, writer, when they perceive the name to be that of the distinguished Senator of New York, Nathaniel P. Tallmadge. The letter first appeared in the Richmond Whig, and RUTHLESS RAVAGE OF THE WILDERNESS, AND FROM THE tion of its meeting the public eye," Since,

is adopt the ceremonies and surround himself with the luxuries of a prince? If the ferror now meaning the state of the districtions are licanism. "I am a Roman citizen," was a known of Julius Cesar, when about the west of the ferror of the luxuries of a prince? If the control of the party of of the p

"THE PROSPECT BEFORE US." of the Presidential election. I have taken great pains of the Presidential election. I have taken great pto get the most accurate information. I nave only consulted members of Congress, but I have a very extensive correspondence throughout Union. My sources of information may be implicitled on; and I say to you, with the utmost six ty, that, it may judgment, General Harrison we elected by a more trimophant majority than Ge Jackson received in his palmest days. In writi you as a friend, I have not only no motive, he disposition, to mislead or extagerate. I give in timate below, on which I place the most implicitance, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner, and believe the result will fully justify it inner the property of the result will fully justify it in the property of th

York, Nathaniel P. Tallmadge. The letter first appeared in the Richmond Whig, and addressed to a gentleman of that city. The editor remarks, "The author will be recognised without the publication of his name," and adds, "It was written with no expectation of its meeting the public eye," Since, however, it has met the public eye, "Since, however, it has met the public eye, Mr. T. has given his consent to its appearance with his name affixed, and no name could give to such a statement higher claims to respect and credence.—Nat. Int.

My Dran Su: Your letter of the 25th instant was diversed it is arranged as it has done. Mr. Van before were the continues to set as strongly as it has done. Mr. Van diversed it is arranged to the continues to set as strongly as it has done. Mr. Van here of the 25th instant was a specific eventlement to the holds exercise with the most pleasing antiers. When the most pleasing antiers. When the most pleasing antiers, when the house pleasing antiers.

I look 6: ward to the above result with the most perfect confidence, and with the most pleasing antici-pations. What a reliable will it be of the attempted usurpation of all the powers of this Government, and the practical subversion of its fundamental principles! What a triumphant restoration of the powers of Con-gress, when freedom of thought and ofaction shall be once more vouchsafed to the Representatives of the People and of the States! Excuse the haste with which I have written, under the pressure of numerous engagements, and belove me very truly yours.

N. P. TALLMADGE.

LOG CABINS.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a log-cubin raising in Albany on the 28th of May.

were adopted at a log-colour raising in Albaure of the Sth of May.

When, in the constant changes of the principal of the size of practing parishelic on any objects of political porties in a Republicant of the contrary should embody as for as possible of contrary and the reply solution was a counter of contrary should embody as for as possible of the principal of the contrary should embody as for as possible of the principal of the contrary should embody as for as possible of the principal of the contrary should embody as for as possible of the principal of t

FOREIGN.

The Steam Ship Unicorn, from Liverpoo on the 16th May, arrived at Boston. Wednes-day afternoon at five o'clock. The arrival was celebrated with great rejoicings, and an entertainment was to be given yesterday by the city authorities and the merchants, in honor of the successful commencement of the enterprise. The news is not of great importance. Cotton had 1-8d, but with brisk sales. Lord William Russell, a nobleman, living in London, was murdered in his bed, living in London, was murdered in his bod, by some unknown person. The news from Turkey is hostile. Ibrahim Pacha is said to have received positive orders from his father to march upon Constantinople. The five powers, it is said, have called upon the Porte to surrender to Mehemet Ali the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt and Syris, with the exception of the districts of Tauras and Adama. The Neapolitan difficulties have been settled by the surrender of the sulphur monopoly. The Sultan of Turkey is in daily expectation of five additions to his family from as many of five additions to his family from as by some unknown person. The news from

answer the question which the henorable gentleman s just put to me; but no doubt there is considerable xiety upon the subject, and as papers upon the sub-ti have been published in the Unied States, I think would be describle to give a very continue of the it would be desirable to give a general outline of the state in which the question at press in stands between the United States and this quarry relative to the Maine boundary. The housewill recollect I stated there were two very distinct questions; the one was the general question of the boundary, arising out of the treaty of 1783, and the treaty of Ghent; and the other was with respect to the greppretation of our agreement for the sake of pressing quisidiction and possession undisturbed by the twopartics, made in the course of the string of 1539.

The credit which we now ask of the Chamber has for | advantage of it; otherwise they are unable to continuits object the removal of the remains of the emperor to | an attack for any length of time, or to bear on lo as object the removal of the remains of the on the Invalides, the funeral executory and the en-atomit. We do not doubt, gentlemen, that the ber will respond to those royal wishes which just announced. Henceforth, France, and

ber will respond to those royal wienes which we have just announced. Henceforth, France, and France alone, will possess all that remains of Napoleon. His tomb, like his glory, will belong only to his country.—The monarchy of 1830 is, in effect, the only legitimate heir of all those remembrances of which France is proud to boast. It undoubtedly belonged to that monarchy, which was the first that railied all her strength and conclusted all the wishes of the French revolution, to raise and honor the statue and tomb of a popular hero; for there is one thing, and only one, which bears no comparison with glory—this is liberty.

The reading of this speech was followed by load tokens of approbation. Several depuises were sensibly affected. M. Emmanuel de las Cases burst into tears. From the (London) United Service Journal.

selvantage of it; otherwise they are unable to continue an attack for any length of time, or to bear up long against one, especially if made in order, and wilt vigour. The Emperor himself (Cam-Hy, a great favourine by the way, with the missionaries), gave this chort character of them:—They are good soldlers when opposed to bad ones, but but when opposed to cool ones; in miliogain with which, we presume, the faithful warriors of his Colestal Majesty were, as in duty bound, considerably flattered.

The rations of troops in garrison, consist of mentifish, rice, pear, and straw, according to every one's rank, and which are served out to them daily, besides their constant pay, which they regularly receive. In Perkin, the military magazines of reserve are kept constantly stored with rice sufficient for three years consumption. This rice, it appears, will keep a great while it is well fanned and mixed; and though it is neither in appearance nor state comparable to new tice, yet its much morre wholesome and nourishing.

The few additional details respecting the numbers and discipline of the Chinese army furnished by more modern travellers would lead to the conclusion that the Chinese army at the present day consists of about 1,000,000 infantry, and 500,000 cavalry, a statement pretty nearly agreeing with that brought to Europe by the gorthenan who accompaned the first English Embasey to China under Lord Macariney. These numbers are inclusive of the Tartar benners. From the observation made by the embassy in their travels through the empire, there seemed nothing improbable in the calculation of the infantry, but they observed few cavalry. The pay of thore soldier that of a soldier; the Emperor furnishes a horse; and the horsenan receives two measures of small beans for its daily subsistence.—The arrears of the army are panetually yaid up every three months. A horsenman's arms consist of a helmet, a culius, lance, and sabre—the foot soldier; the Emperor furnishes a horse; and the horsenan receives two measures of small b

from the most modern accounts the tit would appear from the most modern accounts that it has undergone no change whatever during the last 200 years. A late writer has declared that a single British man-of-war would suffice to destroy the entire nevel force of China.

would suffice to destroy the entire navel force of China.

Schnorsonso the serve.—In the destruction of Indians the other day during a seout by Capt. Holmes, an instance of coolness and bravery occurred, exhibiting the material of our own service, and the indomitable courage of the Indian. Capt. Holmes had servered a portion of his company in such a place as it was probable the enemy would pass, and proceeded nonward with the rest of his command, in order to han them up. The ambushed party had not lain long in their hiding place, when a few indians were seen approaching, unconscious of their near proximity to the white man. On nearing more closely, the anxiety of a recruit being most intense, he was with difficulty restrained from breaking upon the seem and probably defeating the great object in view. At this time, a deer sprang from its covert, and massing within a few feet of his gan, the temptation was too great, and the recruit fired. Marmed by the report, the enemy rin, and the septemnt, with his command, mounted their horses and gave pursuit. The segment soon overtook a large atthetic Indian, and dismounting delicerately levelled his gun and pulled the trigger. The gun missed fire. The red skin now levelled his ride, and lot the flait refused to do its duty. Dashing his musket to the carth, the sergenant spring to grapple the enemy, but was knocked down by the clubbed end of his ride. Rising, he used the breech of his gun with good effect, but was repeniedly felled by the greater strength of his few Vectury now hanging in doubtful posture, he managed, while his head was receiving a succession of blows, to fix his head was receiving a succession of blows, to fix his head was regional at large. There, dodging a faced thrust of the instrument, he managed to hold the anger of the segment at law, until the balance of the command came up; who, disan end; the warms a direct thrust of the instrument free. There, dodging a direct thrust of the instrument is managed to hold the anger of the sergiant at bay until the balance of the command came ups who, disposed to see a fair fight, formed a circle round the combatants. All hope was now cut off, and with a desperate valor he longer, and the sergeant thrusting his payoner through him, left him dead at his feet.

(Burlmaton.)

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1840.

somewhat improved in its mechanical appear

ance. This enlargement will more than double the amount of reading matter, while the us

of a smaller type, will materially reduce the

OUR SHEET. We have the pleasure of appearing before our patrons to-day, with an enlarged sheet,

space occupied by our advertisements. The Free Press is new the largest paper in the state. and among the largest country papers in the Union. This enlargement and new dress involves an espense that would be by no mean lightly felt in more prosperous times, but which is rendered doubly onerous at present, from the difficulty of realizing the small sums now due us. We have, however, ventured upon the enterprize, under the belief that we shall still be cheered in our course by a continuance of the liberal patronage we have here were received may not be in vain. In the mean time, w presume our old patrons, who may be in arrears all will appreciate the importance of a prompt liquirely with confidence upon the aid of our politica friends in extending the circulation of the Press Our circulation is now near twelve hundred, and this purely voluntary; for we have never called on him personally, to congratulate him on carnison is distributed to maintain the people at subscriber, or a cent of patronage,—
con,
number of families in this one province—and it.

We do not wish to disguise the fact, however,
there is missi that this province—and it. must be borne in mind that this is only one and must be borne in mind that this is only one and must be borne in mind that this is only one and that a few hundred paying subscribers would be an advantage of the loast, of fifteen—is, according to the anomaly the loast, of fifteen—is, according to the anomaly the loast of fifteen—is, according to the anomaly that a few hundred paying subscribers would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work that a few hundred paying subscribers would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. The work of the city of New Orleans would be either, who is opposed to his election. was more necessity for an antidote to the political lowing capital Whig toast:

> science acquits us of an honest discharge of our all who are immediately dependant upon the duty. We are by birth, education and habit, a povernment. High-minded, frank and honorour estimation secure their ascendancy, and best promote the public good. We shall endeavor pointed to prepare articles of association, reportto make the Free Press an interesting visitant ed the following, which were unanimously adopt-

THE STATE CONVENTION.

From every quarter, we hear of extensive reparations for attending the convention at this dace on the 25th. Two hundred waggons it s said, will start from Bradford, in a body; one housand are expected to assemble at Waterbury, and move in procession, while we are no-tified to expect a cavalcade of several hundred young men on horse-back, from Franklin coun-

Arrangements have been made with the team-boats to carry all who may wish to avail themselves of that mode of conveyance, for half price; and we hazard nothing in saying that they will be literally loaded down. We are also given to understand that we shall be lemored by the attendance of a considerable number of "sympathisers" from without the state. The more the merrier. We should not be surprised to see a "jam"-such as Burlington never witnessed. And here let us remind our townsmen that they have an important, though, we are well assured, not unwilling, duty to perform. A very large number of persons must be accommodated with food and lodging-so large, that, for the time being, every whig house in town, must be considered a hotel. And then supposing there should still be some thousands unpro-vided for! There's the Park, has got a good fence around it-there's a glorious sky above it -and if the gates are kept shut, a good whig eed not catch cold. Old Tip has had many a worse night's lodging than that. But we will orrow no trouble. Let us do our best to acsumodate our friends, and they will pardon the rest to good intentions.

HARRISON'S LETTER TO BOLIVAR.

We would direct the reader's attention to his able document on the our page. Let any fair man give it a candid perusal, and then deny to Gen. Harrison, if he can, the possession of talents of a high order. As a specimen of comosition, it is remarkable for its beautiful simplicity. Clear, comprehensive, and vigorous without effort, it betrays a mind evidently stored with the lore of ancient and modern times deeply imbued with the principles of republicanism, and glowing with a just conception of what constitutes the character of that truly great man. These are not the characteristics of a feeble, narrow mind; if they were, the friends of Mr. Van Buren might perhaps point us to some paper of his that would bear comparison with the one in question. Can they!-We challenge them. The remark has often seen made, and the document to which we now invite the reader's attention, will bear it out. that, in the style of his composition, the mode of reasoning, and the elevated tone of moral sentiment which pervades General Harrison's writings, he bears a nearer resemblance to Washington than any other man now upon the

RUTLAND COUNTY

There was a great gathering of the people at Castleton on Monday, to make county nominations. A majority of all the voters in the county were present in person, to pledge their individ-ual and collective aid to the people's candidate and cause. The utmost good feeling prevailed ; and what gave additional interest to the occasion, was the circumstance, that Mr. WHEELER, (for several years a locofoco candidate for representative in Castleton,) came out and made a public renunciation of Van Burenism, and piedged himself to Old Tip. "They may call me a turn-coat, or whatever else they please," said he, "but my judgment tells me that this people cannot prosper under the policy and measures of this administration, and I will not address not, disregard the dictates of my conscience. I believe Gen. HARRISON honest, "capable, faithful to the Constitution, and a true "friend to his country. He shall have my cor-"dial support." Rutland County will render a good account of herself.

HIS COMPANIONS IN ARMS.

If Gen. Harrison is so feeble and medicient a man as the Tory presses pre-now endeavoring or represent him to be, how happens it that nearly all his old soldiers and fellow officers are coming to the rescue of his reputation against their cowardly assaults! Gen. Scott and Gen. Gaines have already publicly declared their high respect for his character, civil and military. and pledged him their support. Gen. Cass, although holding office under Mr. Van Buren, is said to have done the same. Col. Croghan has his prospects. In fact we do not know an officer of any distinction in the army, and especially not one who served under Harrison, or a soldier

By General Gaines.—A perfect Umon of principles—pranciples such as animated the Fathers of the Revolution—principles such as nursiced the character of George Washington—the first and only Poriot of America, who was indeed the President of the United States, and never the President of a Party. Believing Win. Henry Harrison will follow in the footsteps of George Washington. I desire that he may be the President of these United States.

There is nothing in which the administration his experienced greater difficults, than in bringing the officers of the army and navy to that gate of party subserviency which is required of able men, they have generally refused to pros titute their official station to the base uses of demagogueism.

TIPPECANOE CLUB

At an adjourned meeting of the Tippecanoc club, of Burlington, held at the Court House, on the evening of June 1, 1840, Lyman Cumat the fire-side, to elevate its character, and see ed as the preamble and constitution of the club

Whereas, the leading measures of the present administration, especially those which relate to the financial affairs of the country, tend greatly to increase the power and patronage of the Executive, already too great in a government where all power is vested in the people and their immediate representations.

The history of the world teaches us that the tendency of all human governments is to increase the power entrusted to them. This principle onverted the republics of old into monarchies.

If we desire to avoid their fate and preserve our republican institutions in their purity, it becomes us to watch with jealousy those entrusted with the administration of the government, and to op-pose, by all lawful means, the very first indications of a desire, on their part, to acquire addi-

tional strength to themselves. For these and other reasons, we are opposed to the re-election of Martin Van Buren as President of the United States, for whilst be has made great professions of democracy and economy, he has done more to draw from the people to him self the power and authority that